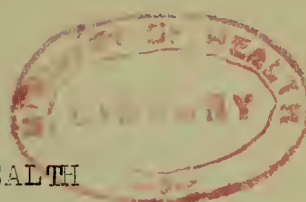


BOROUGH OF DEAL



REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1944

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my report for the year 1944. This is the eighteenth annual report I have had the pleasure and honour to present to you.

This detailed survey though placed before you in peace time takes us to the end of 1944 when we were still at war. Its apparent lateness in appearance is due to several factors and is mainly unavoidable. Amongst some of the causes for this delay can be named, the difficulties arising from transfer of Offices; delay in receipt of the vital statistics; the great reduction in Public Health staff numbers and the many complications and work which arise from the transition of war to peace.

Nevertheless, in spite of the many difficulties and perils which 1944 brought us I can again report a good standard of health in the Borough. The Town already battered and working against the many obstacles caused by four years of intimate association with war sustained vicious shelling attacks in the latter Summer months; such violent bombardments entailing the danger of physical and nervous damage to the individual, might well have had a marked effect on the population as it entailed many detrimental factors to health such as anxiety, loss of sleep, disordered meals and prolonged hours of shelter life. Yet these conditions appear to have had little effect on the morale or the health of the inhabitants.

In common with the few British coastal towns which had already suffered damage by air attack and within gun range of the enemy Deal stood like a rock to exhibit a fine example of courage. A wise dispersal of inhabitants in the 'shelling line' did much to preserve life and lighten the burdens of all Medical Services. Perhaps only a small section of the Country can appreciate the dangers and the conditions in which this Town existed and I should like to pay a tribute to the Town and its people for their fine example shown in these last few momentous years.

With the cessation of shelling the return of evacuated residents, visitors and others became almost overwhelming and placed an additional problem upon the already strained housing position. This subject in particular presents a major problem and one which we earnestly desire to ~~take~~ the moment staff can be obtained.

Many other branches too, of the Public Health work are tabled for attention in post-war reconstruction.

The statistics show no unusual figures except the large rise in the birth rate which for 1944 was 26.34 per 1,000 in comparison with the national figure of 17.6.

There was an epidemic of Measles in the last two months of the year which effected a majority of young children in the town but no serious sequelae were reported. It will be noted that we had twelve cases of Diphtheria, two of which died. Of these twelve cases only three had been immunised.

I should like to express my thanks to the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and members of the Public Health Committee for their co-operation and courtesy during the year and to commend to you the work of the Senior Sanitary Inspector, Mr. J.P.Byng who has continued his duties under considerable difficulties.

The Department earnestly hopes that in 1945 it will be able to secure at least one additional member to enable us to more quickly make up the leeway in work.

The department controlled the Medical section of the Civil Defence, which during the year, gradually became reduced in numbers. The duties allotted to the Ambulance Depot and First Aid Post staffs at times were hap-hazardous and tedious. I should here like to express our appreciation of their faithful service during the war.

As in former years I wish also to express my gratitude for the kind co-operation and assistance given by the Town Clerk, Borough Surveyor, Borough Accountant and their Staffs.

I have the honour to be, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

D.W.KIRK, M.B., Ch.B.,

Deal.

October, 1945.

BOROUGH OF DEAL

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman:

Councillor A.H.Pargeter

Vice-Chairman:

Councillor G.Brenchley

Members:

His Worship the Mayor (Alderman E.J.Dobson J.P.)

Alderman J.Waller

Councillor G.H.Askham

" Dr. G.T.Birdwood

" A.E.M.Cavell

" A.E.Clack

" F.T.Colegrave

" C.B.Crump

" A.Harris-Mayes

" Mrs. Mantle

" H.A.Nurse

" W.P.D.Stebbing.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL
AUTHORITY.

Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer

Dudley W.Kirk, M.B., Ch.B.

Senior Sanitary Inspector

J.Phil Byng, Cert. S.I.B., A.R.San.I. M.S.I.A.

Clerical Assistant

Mrs. E.Boniface (resigned in May)

Miss P.Wilson (appointed in May)

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area.

The area of the Borough is 2,917 acres, exclusive of the foreshore. No alteration in the area has been made since 1935.

Population.

The population as estimated by the Registrar-General for the mid-year is 12,680

This shows an increase on last year's figure of... 590

For calculating the Birth and Death Rates, the estimated population is given as... .. 12,680

The number of inhabited houses at the end of 1944 according to the Rate Books was... .. 4,500

The Rateable Value on 31st. December, 1944 was ... £152,277

And the sum represented by a Penny Rate.. ... £460

Physical Features.

Claiming a total frontage of promenade foreshore to the renowned Downs of nearly $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, Deal and Walmer are holiday resorts formidable in restoring health to mind and body, due to the abundance of ozone, a healthy and bright climate, wooded areas and open spaces. The beach, composed of flint pebbles, is exceptionally clean and remains unpolluted at all states of the tides, while the promenade greens and the Glen of the Walmer area give added charm to the district.

Meteorology.

Details of meteorological observations are set forth in Tables I and II.

The hottest month was August; giving a mean of the minimum reading of 58° while the coldest months were February and March with a mean of the minimum readings of 34°. There were no maximum readings taken during the year owing to the Thermometer being out of order.

The total rainfall for the year was 25.97 inches, the heaviest amount falling in October, viz., 6.04 inches, while during March the amount registered was only .17 inches, this being the driest month of the year.

There were 157 days of the year on which 0.1 of an inch or more of rain fell.

The total hours of sunshine recorded for the year was 1721.8 the sunniest month being May with 269.4 hours, while December, with a recording of 59.3 hours, had the least sunshine.

TABLE 1

Record of Meteorology, 1944

Month	Average Barometer	Average Thermometer (degrees) F.		Rainfall in ins.	No. of days on which .01 or more fell.
		Maximum	Minimum		
January...		THERMOMETER OUT OF ORDER	37.0	1.82	15
February..			34.0	1.32	17
March ...			34.0	.17	7
April ...			41.0	1.75	8
May ...			42.0	.61	7
June ...			50.0	1.21	13
July ...			55.0	1.77	11
August ...			58.0	1.25	9
September.			50.0	3.03	15
October...			45.0	6.04	22
November..			39.0	5.18	19
December..			36.0	1.82	14
TOTAL				25.97	157
MEAN			43.4		

TABLE II

Sunshine, 1944

Month		Total Hours of Sunshine.	Month		Total Hours of Sunshine.
January ...	...	65.5	July ...	...	170.4
February ..	...	77.8	August ..	...	229.5
March ...	...	135.2	September	...	167.3
April ...	...	188.0	October .	...	91.9
May ...	...	269.4	November.	...	83.8
June ...	...	183.7	December.	...	59.3
TOTAL HOURS OF SUNSHINE FOR 1944: 1721.8					

Social Conditions.

In normal times Deal is famous for its health giving amenities situated as it is on the channel coast. Mainly it is a residential and a seaside resort. The majority of the population deriving its income from local trading.

Of late years the development of coal industry in Kent brought a large industrial population and housing sites were developed at the rear of the Town. These were constructed so as to continue the residential character of the Borough.

During 1944, as in previous war years, the Town suffered considerably from direct enemy attack and much of its livelihood continued to be denied it.

It is to be hoped that during 1945 much will be done to restore Deal and Walmer to their former state and position amongst watering places.

Poor Relief.

The approximate amount of Out-Relief paid out in deal was £8,300 for the twelve months.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births.

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Legitimate	305	144	161
Illegitimate... ..	30	13	17
Birth Rate per 1,000 of the residential population	26.34		

Still Births.

Legitimate	4	3	1
Illegitimate... ..	Nil	Nil	Nil
Rate per 1,000 of the residential population	11.80		

Deaths 241 122 119

Crude Death Rate per 1,000 of the residential population.. ... 19.08

Death from Puerperal causes,
Registrar-General's list:

No 29 Puerperal Sepsis Nil

No. 30 Other Puerperal causes ... Nil

Rate per 1,000 (Live and Still Births Nil

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age:

Legitimate 19 12 7

Illegitimate... .. 4 3 1

All Infants per 1,000 live births.. 68.66

Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate births.. ... 62.30

Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate births 133.33

Deaths from Cancer (all ages) ... 39 12 27

Deaths from Measles (all ages) ... 1 Nil 1

Death from Whooping Cough (all ages) Nil Nil Nil

Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years) 1 1 Nil

Set out below in Table III are the certified causes of deaths in the Borough during 1944:-

TABLE III.

Causes of Death							M.	F.
All Causes							122	119
1.	Typhoid Fever &c.	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	-	-
2.	Cerebro-Spinal Fever..	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	-	-
3.	Scarlet Fever . . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	-	-
4.	Whooping Cough...	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	-	-
5.	Diphtheria..	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	1	1
6.	Respiratory Tuberculosis...	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	9	4
7.	Other Tuberculosis . . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	-	1
8.	Syphilitic diseases...	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	2	-
9.	Influenza...	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	-	-
10.	Measles . . . . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	-	1
11.	Ac. Poliomyelitis & Polioencephalitis . . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	-	-
12.	Ac: Inf: Encephalitis.	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	-	-
13.	Cancer of Buc: cav: & Oesoph (m)	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	1	5
	Uterus (f) . . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
14.	Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum..	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	2	4
15.	Cancer of Breast . . . . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	1	7
16.	Cancer of all other sites..	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	8	11
17.	Diabetes . . . . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	-	-
18.	Cerebral Haemorrhage..	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	10	13
19.	Heart Disease . . . . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	32	33
20.	Other Circulatory diseases.	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	3	4
21.	Bronchitis..	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	3	4
22.	Pneumonia...	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	4	2
23.	Other Respiratory diseases.	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	1	1
24.	Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum . . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	2	-
25.	Diarrhoea &c. (Under 2 years)...	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	1	-
26.	Appendicitis . . . . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	-	-
27.	Other Digestive diseases...	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	4	2
28.	Nephritis...	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	4	3
29.	Puerperal & post-abortive Sepsis . . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	-	-
30.	Other Maternal causes. . . . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	-	-
31.	Prem: Birth. . . . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	6	2
32.	Congenital causes &c..	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	5	3
33.	Suicide . . . . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	-	-
34.	Road Traffic Accidents . . . . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	1	-
35.	Other Violent causes..	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	6	9
36.	All other causes. . . . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	16	9

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

Public Health Staff.

The Public Health staff throughout the major part of the war has been much reduced and during the year consisted of myself, as Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer; Mr. Phil Byng, Senior Sanitary Inspector; a Clerk and a Typist.

Formally this staff is augmented by an additional Sanitary Inspector and a Pupil-Clerk. Both of these men, Mr. G.E.Goram and Mr. G.L.Almond, are still away serving in H.M.Forces. It has obviously been difficult during the trying year to fully perform all the routine and extraneous duties of the Department but I can certainly say that the work has been maintained extremely well in spite of the several burdens placed upon its members.

The Senior Sanitary Inspector has continued, by special arrangements, to undertake the Food Enforcement work in the Borough and a careful watch has been kept to see that this additional duty has not interfered with his other obligations under Public Health.

The work of the Department is steadily increasing and a considerable leeway has to be made up in relation to matters under the Housing Acts. It is seriously hoped that in 1945 we will be able to augment the staff so that this section of the work at least will not be further delayed.

Laboratory Facilities.

The principal centre for laboratory work is the Kent County Laboratory at Maidstone which is under the direction of Dr. Constant Ponder, M.A., M.D., D.P.H., the Kent County Medical Officer of Health.

This laboratory undertakes all forms of investigations and is freely used by Medical Practitioners in the Town. The service is of a high standard. We co-operate with the County by furnishing samples and specimens as requested for Public Health work generally.

Ambulance Facilities.

(a) Accident and Non-Infectious Cases

We continue to rely upon the St. John's Ambulance Brigade with whom, up to early 1944, a contract existed. This service has worked extremely well though there have been occasions when, through their depleted personnel, the Ambulance has not been so readily available, as in former years. The St. John's Ambulance Brigade has its Headquarters at Manor House, Manor Road, Deal and is under the direction of its principal Officers. Use was made of the Civil Defence Ambulance Service just prior to their disbanding at the end of the year. The service rendered by the Civil Defence Ambulance and personnel was excellent and all cases were promptly and well handled. With the great reduction in Civil Defence Service, the Ambulance facilities were reduced to a standard below pre-war conditions. This was inevitable and was foreseen. Steps were already being taken by the end of the year to endeavour to bring the Ambulance

Service up to a more comprehensive state and the question of the contract (under the provisions of the Public Health Act, Amendment Act, 1907 Section 50, whereby the Town contribute £50 per annum) was already under consideration.

(b) Infectious Diseases

The infectious cases in the Town requiring isolation are removed to Easry Isolation Hospital and our own Ambulance for this purpose was retained and manned by voluntary personnel from the Civil Defence. This continued use of our Ambulance ensured the prompt removal to Hospital of cases. With the reduction and final disbandment of Civil Defence personnel this facility had to be stopped and we relied, at the end of the year, as per our contract with the Easry Authority, on transport supplied by that Authority. The system worked well although in some cases the removal was not prompt.

There were occasions when this adjoining Authority utilised our services for cases outside our own area. This service we were pleased to give and felt that it was helpful to our neighbours who for some reason were pressed.

This Ambulance Service was also under review at the end of the year. It is felt that the presence of an Infectious Ambulance in the Borough will expedite the removal of cases to hospital. Judgment on this has to be deferred in that developments are likely to occur concerning the whole of the Ambulance problem in the coming year.

Nursing in the Home

The arrangements for general nursing are made in this Borough by the District Nursing Association which for the larger part of 1944 employed two highly qualified Midwife Nurses. These women worked long hours and performed their duties admirably. The Local Association tried on more than one occasion to augment their staff but the labour position was so difficult that their fine efforts met with little success.

It is anticipated that in 1945 the Association will be able to return to at least its pre-war strength of four nurses and possibly may increase this number.

Midwives.

The Kent County Council undertake the administration of the Midwives Act and there are three midwives practising in the district under the supervision of the Kent County Council.

Clinics and Treatment Centres

The Tuberculosis Clinic and Dispensary in Clanwilliam Road, Deal under the supervision of the County Tuberculosis Officer-in-Charge, Dr. B.G. Edelston, M.D., is held weekly to advise, and patients suffering from the disease may be sent to one or other of the County Sanatoria in Kent which are managed and controlled by the Kent County Council.

Home treatment is permitted on the recommendation of the Tuberculosis Officer, and the necessary advice as to treatment is supervised by such Officer and the Health Visiting Staff of the County Council.

The Clanwilliam Road Clinic is open every Thursday at 11 a.m.

The compulsory notification of Tuberculosis in this district comes under my control.

Maternity and Child Welfare Centres are held for Deal each week at the Baptist Church Hall, Stanley Road, and Glynn Vivian Mission Hall, Mill Hill, Deal: for Walmer at the Baptist Church Hall, Park Road West. The Mongeham Clinic held in previous years in the Village Hall has not yet been re-instated.

Set out below are the statistics for the year relating to the three Mother and Child Welfare Centres:-

Centre	Medical Officer	Total Attendances	Individual Children treated.
<hr/>			
Baptist School Deal.....	Dr. C.G.Milne	1,465	281
Glynn Vivian Mill Hill.....	Dr. H.J.Westlake.....	1,835	230
Baptist Hall, Walmer.....	Dr. D.W.Kirk.....	748	131

Ante-Natal Clinics are held for Deal at St. Georges Parish Hall, High Street, Deal on the second Tuesday of each month and this Clinic is under my direction. Once a fortnight a similar clinic is held at the Glynn Vivian Mission Hall by Dr. H.J.Westlake.

The Kent County Council hold their Dental Clinic regularly each week at the Walmer Baptist Hall where cases associated with the Mother and Child Welfare and Ante-Natal cases are treated. The Dental Surgeon for this Centre is Mr. Daw L.D.S.

The School Dental Clinic is held regularly by Mr. F.P. Sturdee L.D.S. at Brookleigh, Cowper Road, Deal and is for the treatment of school children.

The Victoria Hospital Dental Clinic takes place every Monday morning and is run by the Dental Staff attached to the Hospital.

The Scabies Clinic is held daily at the First Aid Post, Victoria Park, Deal where the Gas Cleansing Section forms a most suitable place for the performance of this work. Reference to this is made later in the report.

Victoria Hospital Deal holds other Clinics notably Out Patients Treatment for medical and surgical cases held daily; the Eye Clinic is held on Thursdays at 2 p.m.; X-ray Clinic on Tuesdays and Fridays at 2 p.m.

Tuberculosis Treatment Clinic

As an addition to the Kent County Council Dispensary a clinic for X-ray examination and treatment of early pulmonary cases was commenced at Victoria Hospital, Deal. Formally cases from Deal had to travel some distance for this service (e.g. Folkestone and Canterbury) and it was considered sufficient work existed in the Town to institute a clinic and so reduce the burden on other Hospitals while, most important of all, patients were saved tedious journeys and long waits at other Hospitals.

This Clinic at first not recognised by the Kent County Council had the support of the Public Health and Victoria Hospital Committees and was eventually approved by the County Council.

Hospitals.

(a) Infectious Disease Cases:

The Council continue to send infectious cases to the Eastry Isolation Hospital. This War-time arrangement is accepted by the surrounding areas, Dover Borough, Dover Rural District, Eastry Rural District and Sandwich Borough. All these Authorities use this Hospital for infectious work.

Our own Isolation Hospital was closed early in the War for security reasons. At the cessation of hostilities it will be necessary to review the situation and consider whether we can re-open on our own account.

At times during the year the Eastry Isolation Hospital has been extremely pressed for accommodation and there have been one or two occasions when some difficulty was experienced in securing the admission of cases.

Our own Hospital has been lent to the Education Authority and is at present in use as a school. We have the option of regaining occupation on short notice should the emergency arise but we have not had occasion to exercise this authority.

The Hospital premises, it will be remembered, consist of the main timber framed building containing two wards and each are provided with six beds.

Living accommodation for limited staff are in this block together with Kitchen premises, two baths and two Waterclosets.

The outbuildings consist of a small block containing the maximum of four beds. A bedroom for a nurse and a small kitchen exists in this block.

A fair sized outbuilding was, before the war, used as a Hospital laundry and with the addition of a small coal cellar and a Garage, housing our Stretcher Ambulance, complete the complement of the Hospital.

All these buildings with the exception of the Garage are old and are gradually deteriorating. In my opinion should we desire to re-open for fever work much repair would have to be done.

The County prior to the outbreak of War were preparing a scheme for the centralisation of the Infectious Disease Hospital but this plan had to be temporarily laid aside. With the many problems which will arise out of the War it is impossible to say what priority will be given to this scheme.

Small pox cases when notified are removed to the Dartford Hospital under the County scheme. This is a temporary arrangement until the recognised Small pox Hospital at Dislingbury can be put into operation.

(b) Medical and Surgical Cases

This Hospital continues under the Emergency Hospital Scheme under the Ministry of Health. Several improvements in equipment have been effected in recent years, one thing being the purchase of a fine up to date X-ray plant. This machine will be put into operation in the early months of the coming year. There are several schemes awaiting development in improving the usual Hospital facilities.

Health Visitors

Two Health Visitors operate in this Borough. I should like to express my appreciation of their work and my thanks for their co-operation in many matters associated with Public Health service. The question of Health Visitors is on the list of our post war plans and is to be considered at the appropriate time.

Diphtheria Immunisation

This work has continued throughout the year but as the percentage of immunised children increase so the number not immunised decrease. 70% of Deal children up to the age of 15 have been immunised. Much propaganda work has been done and at the end of the year work was in hand for a big propaganda drive throughout the Town. The best propaganda is, unfortunately, the occurrence of a Diphtheria case in the more closely inhabited parts of the Town. The notification of a Diphtheria case in such an instance is always followed by a rush of immunisations. There is always a small section of parents who have various reasons for objecting to immunisation but our percentage of cases immunised compares very favourably with the national statistics.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water Supply

The water supply is derived from wells sunk into the chalk to a depth of about 120 ft. at the Waterworks, situated in St. Richard's Road, Deal. From these wells adits have been driven to intercept the fissures and to provide bulk storage prior to pumping to the service reservoirs.

No further extensions of the underground adits have been carried out since 1934.

The total storage capacity of the service reservoirs is 950,000 gallons, made up as follows:-

	<u>Gallons</u>
1. High Level Reservoir	100,000
2. Low Level Reservoir.	750,000
3. Water Tower	100,000

The pumps at the Waterworks have a capacity for raising 2,200 gallons per minute, there being two sets each capable of an output of 550 gallons per minute and a third set with an output of 1,100 gallons per minute.

The output of water supplied to Deal and Walmer is recorded by meters installed at the Waterworks.

The quantity delivered during the twelve months under review was as follows:-

Deal and Walmer... .. 203,051,600 gallons

This figure gives a daily
average of.. ... 554,785 gallons

The supply is constant and the standard of purity is very satisfactory. As a safeguard against the possibility of contamination all water is chlorinated at the sumps by the Chloramine Process.

The areas of Great Mongeham and Sholden are supplied from water mains owned and maintained by the East Kent District Water Company of Snodland. No output figures are available for this particular part of the district.

There are only 26 dwellinghouses in the Borough which are dependent upon well water for their domestic use. These premises are not within reasonable distance of a water main.

Bacteriological sampling of the public water supply is undertaken at frequent periods and includes samples of both unchlorinated and chlorinated water. These samples are submitted in rotation for examination to:-

The Clinical Research Association, Ltd.,

The Kent County Council.

Typical reports on the chemical and bacteriological examination of the public water supply are set out in Tables IV and V.

TABLE IV

The Clinical Research Association Ltd.

Deal Borough

London W.C.2

Laboratory Report No. 19260

8th July, 1944.

Chemical and Bacteriological Water Report

The sample of water marked - Public Supply collected on 3.7.44 and received here on 4.7.44 11 a.m. has been examined, and I have been instructed to forward the following report:-

Results

I. Chemical	Parts per 100,000	Grains per Gallon
Total Solids (Dried at 120°C)	39.0	27.3
Combined Chlorine (as Cl) equivalent to Sodium	3.20	2.24
Chloride (Na Cl)	5.28	3.70
Nitric Nitrogen (Nitrates)	1.02	0.71
Nitrous Nitrogen (Nitrites)	Nil	Nil
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	Nil	Nil
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.0025	0.0018
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs. @ 27°C	0.015	0.011
Lead or Copper	Nil	Nil
Temporary Hardness (equivalent to Ca Cos)	22.0	15.4
Permanent Hardness (equivalent to Ca Cos)	3.0	2.1
Total Hardness (equivalent to Ca Cos)	25.0	17.5

II Bacteriological

The average number of organisms producing visible colonies on agar plates, incubated at 20° - 22°C for three days is found to be ... less than 1 per millilitre

The average number of organisms producing visible colonies on agar plates, incubated at 20° - 22°C for two days is found to be ... less than 1 per millilitre

Faecal B.Coli. ... not found in 100 millilitre

Probable number of coliform bacilli present equals none
per 100 millilitre

Streptococci.. ... not found in 30 millilitre

Cl. Welchii (spores) ... not found in 100 millilitre

Remarks

The combined results show that the water is excellent quality for drinking purposes.

(signed) R.S.RALPH
M.R.S.C., D.P.I.,

Laboratory Director.

TABLE V

Administration of the County of Kent
Public Health Department.

Maidstone.

Report of Samples of Water

Laboratory No. J.41142

Sample received - 9.10.44
Result forwarded - 12.10.44

Discription of Sample	No. of organisms per C.C. Capable of growth on agar at		B.Coli (presumptive)
	37°C	22°C	
Water taken from Deal Waterworks, St. Richard's Road, Deal (Tap on using main) Borough of Deal supply. Untreated.	0	0	Absent in 100 C.C.s

Remarks:

B.Coli. absent in 100 C.C.s - Good Water.

Signed E.R.JONES

Pathologist.

Drainage and Sewerage

The drainage and sewerage of the enlarged area remains in principle the same as in previous years.

That of Walmer by gravitation through a comparatively new set of sewers to a storage tank under the foreshore. The contents of the tank are discharged into the sea through 1,000 feet of outfall pipe once each day. The majority of the old sewers are now used as a separate surface water drainage scheme and discharge their contents through the original foul-water outfalls on the foreshore.

The systems appear to be working satisfactorily.

The Deal drainage and sewerage is also by gravitation through an older system of sewers to the Pumping Station at the north end of the Town. There the sewage is raised into a covered reservoir and at suitable times is discharged through the outfall into the sea well away from the foreshore.

Closet Accommodation.

The approximate number of premises equipped with each type of sanitary convenience in the enlarged Borough is as follows:-

U.C.'s into drainage system	...	...	...	...	6432
W.C.'s into Cesspools	...	...	...	...	116
Earth Closets or Privy Middens..	...	...	...	...	2
Pail Closets including Chemical Closets	...	...	...	...	133

Rivers and Streams.

No action has been necessary respecting deposits of rubbish &c. in watercourses during the past year.

Public Cleansing.

The collection and disposal of household refuse is undertaken by direct labour, a weekly collection being maintained throughout the year in all parts of the area.

The collection is made in modern covered motor vehicles and the refuse is conveyed for disposal to the Council's refuse tip.

The controlled tip in Southwall Road has been managed very satisfactorily and has not given rise to any complaints whatsoever.

A combined vacuum gulley emptier and flushing van is owned and maintained by the Corporation.

Some 46 sanitary bins have been provided or replaced during the year.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

Your Public Health Staff undertakes the necessary inspections of the district for the purposes provided for by the Public Health Acts, Regulations, Orders and Bye-laws in force in the Borough and records are kept for reference. Amongst others, the duties include the inspection of Factories, Workshops &c. Dwellinghouses, Farms, Dairies and Milkshops, Slaughterhouses, Shops and Vehicles, meat and other foods, Bakehouses, Common Lodging Houses, and all places where food is prepared for sale.

I give below the table showing the number of inspections of Factories and Workshops, with the number of defects found, the action taken and the result thereof:-

TABLE VI.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS and WORKPLACES				
1. Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces				
Premises	Number of			
	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted	
Factories	41	1	Nil	
Workshops	48	5	Nil	
Workplaces	-	-	-	
Total	89	6	Nil	

2. Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces			
Particulars	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector
Nuisances under Public Health Acts:			
Want of Cleanliness	6	6	-
Other Nuisances	-	-	-
Sanitary Accommodation	-	-	-
Insufficient	-	-	-
Defective	-	-	-
Offences Under Factory & Workshops Acts:			
Other Offences	-	-	-
Total	6	6	-

Below, in tabular form is given the report furnished by the Sanitary Inspector under Article 27 of the Sanitary Officers (Outside London) Regulations, 1935:-

TABLE VII.

TABLE OF WORK OF SANITARY INSPECTORS	
Animal Keeping	5
Accumulation of manure and other refuse removed..	4
Bakehouse inspections...	23
Ceilings repaired..	9
Chimneys repaired..	5
Complaints, visits as a result of.	198
Cooking stoves renewed or repaired	4
Coppers repaired...	1
Cowsheds, Dairies and Milkshops inspections.	50
Disinfestation of Premises inspections.	27
Doors repaired	5
Drains cleansed or cleared...	72
Drains repaired	15
Drains reconstructed	4
Dust or Effluvia...	3
Dykes, Watercourses and Ditches inspections.	2
Factories, Workshops, &c. inspections..	89
Fireplaces repaired	4
Floors renewed	6
Food stores provided	1
Gutters and Downspouts repaired...	9
Inquiries into Infectious Diseases	48
Food preparing premises, including Meat Shops ...	371
Offensive Trades, inspections	3
Outworkers' premises	-
Overcrowding abated	2
Rats and Mice inspection	3816
Roofs repaired	14
Sanitary Bins provided..	46
Sinks renewed or repaired and traps provided ...	5
Slaughterhouse inspections...	7
Smoke observations.	-
Stables inspected and defects remedied.	3
Stairs repaired	1
Tents, Vans and Sheds &c. inspections..	-
Unclean premises dealt with..	23
Waterclosets, structural defects remedied...	25
Waterclosets, additional provided.	-
Water supplies provided.	1
Walls repaired or treated	16
Wash-houses repaired	2
Windows renewed or repaired..	5
Works in progress, inspections during..	375
Yards, paved or repaired	2
Informal Notices served.	341
Statutory Notices served	6

Shops

During the year no action was necessary regarding the ventilation, temperature and sanitary conveniences of shops under the provisions of the Shops Act, 1934.

Camping Sites.

no

There were (licenced Camping Sites used during 1944.

Smoke Abatement.

No smoke observations were necessary during the year.

Swimming Baths and Pools.

No public swimming baths or pool existed in the area.

Rodent Control.

Resulting from the Ministry of Food's Infestation Order, 1943 Directions were given by the Director of Infestation Control to all Local Authorities to carry out a survey of properties in their areas and report back to the Ministry a summary of major infestations found. Further directions were then given to Local Authorities to enforce the provisions of the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919 to destroy the vermin on infested premises. This Council appointed a wholetime Rodent Operator, who received training by the Ministry of Food in their latest methods of destruction. Although the onus of destroying Rats and Mice remains upon the Occupier of premises the Council, through their Operator, may carry out the work and recover the costs so involved.

A summary of Rodent Destruction carried out during 1944 is as follows:-

Separate Premises treated	...	...	...	233
Premises cleared	...	...	...	225
Premises still under treatment at end of year..	...	...	...	8
No. of treatments made to all premises infested, including test-baiting on suspected premises.	...	...	...	326
Total visits and inspections made during year in relation to Rodent Control	...	...	...	3816
Estimated minimum number of Rats exterminated during 1944, based on the Ministry of Food's formular.	...	...	...	949

Eradication of Bed Bugs.

Action was necessary to deal with verminous infestation in several houses in the Borough during 1944 as set out below:-

During the past year the following action was taken for the eradication of bed bugs:-

1. (a) Houses found infested:

Council Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Private Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	12

(b) Houses disinfested:

Council Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Private Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	12

2. Methods employed in disinfecting houses:

(a) By Sulphur, Formalin and Cimex	...	...	Nil
(b) By spraying with Insecticide	...	...	14
(c) By gassing with HCN	...	...	Nil

Schools.

Throughout 1944 7 elementary schools were operating more or less fully and one only partly. 2 private schools existed in the Borough. The elementary schools were under the control of the Deal Education authority and through war conditions had many difficulties to contend with in that many of their rooms were occupied by military or other organisations.

The school children's attendance varied in numbers considerably during the year in which we were submitted to heavy shelling and the Authority has to be congratulated in their management of the schools which has been probably its most difficult year since its institution. Little could be done to renovate premises or keep to rigid routine, nevertheless, I can report that in spite of the many dangers and difficulties produced by enemy action and other factors the health of the school children remains remarkably well.

Early part of the year brought us a mild outbreak of Whooping Cough and in the last months measles made its appearance, but beyond this no illness of any severity occurred. This is remarkable considering the conditions under which the children existed in the times of enemy attack which necessitated much shelter life, sleeplessness, irregularity of meals and nervous strain.

I would commend our School Nurse who at that time did much to assist in maintaining the children's good health.

Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928.

There are no premises in the area where rag flock is manufactured.

Housing Statistics.

The following statistical table dealing with housing is set out in accordance with the Ministry of Health's requirements:-

TABLE VIII.

1.	Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the Year.	
(1)	(a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	489
	(b) Number of inspections made for that purpose	864
(2)	(a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under Sub-section (1) above), which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	4
	(b) Number of inspections made for that purpose	4
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	Nil
(4)	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	341
2.	Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of Formal Notices.	
	Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	335
3.	Action under Statutory Powers during the year.	
A.	Proceedings under Sections 9,10 and 16 of the Housing Act 1936.	
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	Nil
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:	
	(a) By Owners	Nil
	(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	Nil
B.	Proceedings under Public Health Acts.	
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	6
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:	
	(a) By Owners	6
	(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	Nil

- C. Proceeding under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936.
- (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made.... Nil
- (2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ... Nil
- D. Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.
- (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made Nil
- (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit Nil
- E. Housing Act, 1936. Part IV. Overcrowding.
- (a) (1) Number of dwelling-houses overcrowded at the end of the year... Nil
- (2) Number of families dwelling therein. Nil
- (3) Number of persons dwelling therein Nil
- (b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year.. ... 2
- (c) 1. Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year.. ... 2
2. Number of persons concerned in such cases ... 17
- (d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding Nil

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Supply.

The dairies, cowsheds and milkshops in the Borough have been regularly inspected by your Sanitary Inspector under the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926.

Under the provisions of the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936, the following licences were issued by the Council:-

Pasteuriser's Licences	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Pasteuriser's Supplementary Licences	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Tuberculin Tested (Cert) Dealer's Licences	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Tuberculin Tested Dealer's Licences	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Accredited Supplementary Licences	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

Ten reports were received on the bacteriological examinations of samples of Graded Milk during 1944. Only one failed to conform to the prescribed standards laid down in the Ministry's Order.

Meat and Other Foods.

Up to time of inception of Government Centralised Slaughtering, there were 10 private slaughterhouses in use in Deal, six of which were registered and four licensed.

Eight visits were made in connection with emergency slaughtering.

The total quantity of meat and other foods found unfit for human consumption during 1944 was 1 ton 2 qrts 15 lbs.

The number of inspections made with respect to other food premises was 421.

Adulteration.

The following samples were taken and submitted for examination under the Food & Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928 by the Food and Drugs Authority during the twelve months ended 31st. December, 1944:-

<u>Article</u>	<u>Number of Samples</u>
Samples of Milk	20
Samples of Dry Goods	26
Samples of Drugs	2
	<hr/>
	48

Particulars of Analysis of above samples:-

Reported as genuine	48
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PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

The health of the civilian population has again been satisfactory, no serious outbreaks of Scarlet Fever or Diphtheria occurring during the year.

With the exception of one Scarlet Fever case all other cases of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria among the civilian population were isolated at the Eastry Isolation Hospital. Two deaths were recorded as resulting from Diphtheria. Neither of these patients had been immunised.

Measles and Whooping Cough

No deaths occurred from Whooping Cough during the year. Although there was the usual endemic occurrence of Measles and Whooping Cough there is nothing which calls for special comment.

Infectious Diseases

The following tables show the infectious diseases notified during the year.

TABLE X.

Disease	Total cases notified	Cases admitted to Isolation Hospital	Deaths
Small Pox	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever.....	29	28	-
Diphtheria.....	12	12	2
Enteric Fever, including Para-typhoid Fever.....	1	1	-
Puerperal Pyrexia.....	1	1	-
Pneumonia.....	-	-	-
Cerebro-Spinal Fever.....	-	-	-
Polio-encephalitis.....	-	-	-
Whooping Cough.....	7	-	-
Measles.....	573	-	-
TOTALS	623	42	2

Disinfection

Following the notification of an infectious disease the infected premises are inspected both by myself and by the Sanitary Inspector. This is done for the purpose of tracing, if possible, the source of infection. The patients are removed to the Isolation Hospital for treatment, unless medical advice warrants isolation at home. After removal of the patient to Hospital, the bedroom and its contents, i.e. bedding and wearing apparel, are fumigated, and the bedding and clothing removed for steam disinfection. Premises where home treatment of the disease has been carried out are similarly treated after the recovery of the patient.

During 1944, the disinfection of 68 rooms and of 101 articles was carried out.

Scabies Cleansing

Under the Scabies Order our already instituted clinic continues at the First Aid Post where the Gas Cleansing Section forms a suitable place for treatment. The Staff was comprised of volunteers drawn from the Nurses and First Aid men attached to the First Aid Post. This Clinic was an important factor in keeping down the number of cases in the Town. The technique used was similar to that used by the Military and in a vast majority of cases a quick cure was obtained.

With the disbandment of Civil Defence on 31st. December steps were already in operation to secure other premises for this work though these are rather difficult to obtain. It is anticipated that some arrangements will be made to transfer this work to the Victoria Hospital, Deal when part-time, paid staff will have to be employed.

Examination of Pathological and Bacteriological Specimens.

This service provided by the Kent County Council at the County Laboratory, Sessions House, Maidstone, has, as previously reported, been of valuable assistance to myself and other medical men in this district in the examination of swabs.

Cancer.

The number of deaths from malignant disease in this area during 1944 was:-

	Males	Females	Total
Deal Borough	12	27	39

This gives a death rate for this disease of:-

For Deal Borough	3.08
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Prevention of Blindness.

No cases of ophthalmia neonatorum were notified during the year, and it was not necessary to take action under Section 66 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

Tuberculosis.

It was not necessary to take action under the Public Health Act (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, relating to employees in the milk supply trade, nor under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936, for the compulsory removal of Tuberculosis patients to Hospital.

The following table shows the new cases and mortality relating to tuberculosis during the year 1944:-

TABLE XII

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	3	-	-	-	2	-	-
5	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
10	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
15	2	2	-	-	2	-	-	-
20	4	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
25	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
35	1	2	-	-	2	1	-	-
45	3	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
55	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
65 & upwards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	15	8	2	-	9	5	-	-

The number of deaths from all forms of tuberculosis which had been notified was 12. The number which had not been notified was 2.

BOROUGH OF DEAL.

General Summary.

Population (estimated 1944 for area as now constituted), 12,680

Number of inhabited houses (according to rate books at end of 1944), 4,500

Average number of persons per house, 2.8

Area, 2,917 acres.

Density, 4.3 persons per acre.

	Deal	England and Wales.
Annual Birth Rate per 1,000 population	26.34	17.6
Annual Death Rate per 1,000 population		
Crude	19.08	11.6
Infantile Death Rates per 1,000 Births	63.41	46.0
Live Births. Males	157	
Females	178	
	_____ Total 335	
Deaths. Males	122	
Females	119	
	_____ Total 241	
Excess of Births over Deaths.	94	
Total Hours of Sunshine	1,721.8	
Rainfall in Inches	25.97	
Average Minimum Temperature for year. 43.4° F.		
Rateable Value, end of 1944	£152,277	
Product of Penny Rate, end of 1944	£460	

